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THE NEW CITY AND ITS RULER.

The immediate issue which will arise from the accomplishment of the welding together of the municipal units which shall compose Greater New York is the question of how to govern the consolidated cities. The new charter gives to the Mayor enormous power, and, if he chooses to so employ it, patronage which redoubles his power. Perhaps to no man in modern history was offered so great an opportunity for good or for evil as will be presented to him who shall be chosen Mayor of Greater New York. To no electorate has there been offered a choice so pregnant with good or bad as that which shall be offered the people of this great consolidated municipality at its first election.

The Journal does not, like many well-purposing people, think politics ignoble. It does not believe to-day, when consolidation is practically an accomplished fact and the charter is virtually accepted, that the part of wise and patriotic citizens lies either in exulting over the enormous population thereby gained to New York—population which for all intents and purposes we had already—nor in belatedly criticising the admittedly weak features of the charter, which after all we may in time remedy. Let us look forward, not back.

That great political organizations should hope to control this new city—a city greater than many States—is wholly natural. We do not have to ascribe to either base or corrupt motives to explain the eagerness of Mr. Croker or Mr. Platt to be the dominant political factor in this municipal empire, for domination here means great authority in the national counsels. But though a Legislature controlled by Mr. Platt has given Greater New York its genesis, the Journal does not believe that the consolidated cities will bow under the yoke of the man who has long strived to govern them by aid of country legislators, and, so striving, has imposed upon them nearly every irritating and oppressive regulation under which their people chafe. Greater New York by its very greatness—if all its component parts co-operate—will overthrow the long-time domination of lawmakers who, however well cognizant of the needs and the rights of their own rural districts, are in no way competent to solve the problems of the second greatest city of the world. Residents of urban New York have by bitter experience learned that the Republican party is the party of the small towns and the villages.

Scant as is the chance of the new city's being Republican at its first election, there is as little probability of its being partisanly Democratic. The Democratic organizations must not only get together, but they must recognize that within their own ranks are dissensions which put success in jeopardy. However eminent the man Tammany—for example—might nominate, if he had joined heartily in the campaign of the Democracy last Fall, the gold Democrats—no inconsiderable a body—would oppose him; if he had sulked in his tent or antagonized the national ticket the loyal Democrats, who cast 135,000 votes in New York City alone, would fight him.

It is easy to say that national issues should not enter into a municipal election. In this case they will unless the Democratic organization chooses for the Democratic nominee a man so thoroughly disassociated with both wings of that party that neither can feel itself affronted by the choice or fear peril in the event of his election. Democracy can well afford to contribute to New York a non-partisan Mayor—not such a spurious type of non-partisanship as has been afforded by Mayor Strong, but a man who would manage all municipal affairs as—for example—Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., has managed the Street Cleaning Department, over which he has had authority.

The ideal Mayor of Greater New York would be a man without party alliances, who would neither hire nor discharge subordinates because of their political beliefs, nor yet interfere with their expression of their political convictions at any proper time or place. Political liberty and no political pull should be the maxim in the city's executive departments.

Will the practical politicians in whose hands lies the political destiny of Greater New York recognize the wisdom of this?

DISTRESS OF THE COAL MINERS.

Well-fed and well-clothed gentlemen whose minds are now occupied principally by the tariff question, the Cretan situation, or the price of stocks and other commodities, will be slow to believe the story that comes from Columbus, Ohio. "It is impossible," they will say, "that in this free republic, on this new, fertile, rich and opportunity-abounding continent, in this vast Christian community, all of whose members are guaranteed equal rights by the Constitution our fathers fought and died to establish, children are fighting with dogs for garbage to keep them from starvation, or that families, the heads of which have been unable to procure work, are without even garbage as a means of subsistence. It is preposterous."

Preposterous it may be, but it is true. Such facts as these make up the principal portion of an address to the public, issued by the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers. They are attested by experiences reported by many reputable persons, and there is no chance whatever that they have been exaggerated. Thousands of human beings, the slaves of those who have secured possession of the coal mines, which God placed in the earth for the benefit of mankind and not merely for a part of it, have been reduced by "the irresistible tendency of modern business," as it is called, to want and woe inconceivable by most of us.

The Mine Workers, who represent and partially compose the sufferers, ask for financial aid from the charitable. Unless their necessities shall be at once relieved they will waste away and perish miserably. To this appeal the charitable should respond. It is better to feed the starving than to turn a deaf ear to his cry for help.

But all the charity in the world, if concentrated upon the miners who have now fallen victims to the "irresistible tendency," will not prevent an indefinite number of recurrences of such unhappy situations as long as a few men are permitted to deprive the many of their rights of access to natural opportunities.

MAYOR STRONG PRAISES BOSS TWEED.

Those who are disposed to criticise Mayor Strong unfavorably because of his reported praise of the late Boss Tweed either do not know what the Mayor said or are uninstructed in the modern theories of social life. These were the Mayor's words, if they were correctly transcribed:

I believe in giving everything to the city, even if it costs money. The citizens of New York ought to be thankful to Tweed for the improvements he gave them. He opened up the grand boulevards and avenues and paved the way for making New York a great and splendid city. What if he did take $100,000 or $200,000 a year, he was worth it, and if he were alive to-day I would vote to give him an annual pension for the benefits he rendered to us.

What is there so terrible about that? It is true that the late Mr. Tweed, though the Mayor does not appear to recall the fact, took rather more than even $200,000 a year out of the pockets of the taxpayers; and that, indeed, his private exactions amounted to about as many millions as the hundreds of thousands the Mayor named. But, as Mayor Strong points out, he gave a modicum of his stealings to the public he was robbing.

That is sufficient answer to any contemporary criticism of Mr. Tweed. It is the victorious argument with which the protective tariff is defended. It is the likewise victorious argument upon which our fellow-townsman, Senator Platt, relies in his claim to public esteem and confidence. In a word, it is the argument upon which our present social state, from the trusts to the Legislature, is wholly based.

In an era of Tweedery attacks upon Tweed's memory are arrant hypocrisy.

LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Some of the trust organs have made the discovery that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association case applies to combinations of labor as well as to combinations of capital. The discovery is somewhat tardy. The trouble with the act of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, has been that up to the date of the decision in question labor combinations have been the sole sufferers from its provisions. The application of the act to labor unions was first raised in the proceedings begun by the United States to enjoin a combination of draymen and others at New Orleans in November, 1892. The title of this case is United States vs. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council. District Judge Billings granted an injunction, and his order was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. District Judge Speer, of the same circuit, held, in proceedings upon a petition of a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers asking that the receivers of a railroad be directed to enter into a contract with them, that a rule of that order requiring them to strike under certain circumstances was a violation of this act.

In the case of the United States against Debs and others, arising out of the Chicago strike of 1894, Judge Woods undertook to show in a somewhat elaborate opinion that the Anti-Trust act did not alone regard capitalistic combination, but was aimed against labor organizations as well. He said among other things: "Does the guilt or innocence of the defendants of the charge of conspiracy under this statute depend on the proof there may be of their success in drawing to the support of their design those who may be called capitalists, or does it depend upon the character of the design itself and upon what has been done toward its accomplishment by themselves and by those in voluntary co-operation with them, from whatever employment or walk in life?" In the more recent case of the United States vs. Phelan, in a proceeding to punish as a contempt of court the violation of an order of injunction similar to that issued in Chicago, Circuit Judges Taft and Lurton held that this act was clearly applicable to the strike of the American Railway Union, and they referred with dissent to the opinion of Judge Putnam, the only Federal Judge so far who had expressed any doubts on this point.

It will be perceived that the Anti-Trust act has no terrors for the labor organizations of which they have not already been copiously and insistently made aware. They are not, therefore, likely to regard the decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case with quite the same feelings that the trust organs evidently expect them to do. The remarkable unanimity with which the Federal bench has found the Sherman act applicable to labor combinations is in curious contrast with the tone of the discussion of the bill when it was passing through Congress. Its possible effect, as originally introduced and finally enacted, upon such combinations was not overlooked, and an amendment was offered distinctly providing that the act should not apply to them. The amendment was not adopted, mainly because of the argument that it was superfluous, since the act plainly did not make a labor combination a conspiracy in restraint of trade. But the courts have adopted quite a different rule of interpretation, evidently agreeing with Judge Woods, that "to put any such limitation upon the word conspiracy is neither necessary nor permissible. On the whole, the labor unions can stand the Supreme Court decision if the railroads can.

A BLOW AT PRIVATE SPIES.

The prompt prosecution and conviction of Gibson, the private detective, is a distinct public service, and Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter is entitled to the credit of the first conviction for perjury in the New York courts in many years. But it is not so much the achievement of a conviction under a section of the Code rarely enforced as the wholesome effect the case will have on the vampires who have been flourishing for years in New York without interference.

The private detective has grown to be a species of licensed criminal. Again and again the courts have shown him and his methods as instruments of blackmailers, perjurers and conscienceless schemers. He has escaped because his victim, and not the scoundrel himself, was on trial. He has been a protection to himself because of the horror all decent citizens have of engaging even in the prosecution of such creatures.

Gibson was the employe of one L. A. Newcomb, the manager of a herd of private detectives who have figured from time to time in the courts. The law is apparently unable to reach Newcomb, but the Journal respectfully calls the attention of the Legislature now in session at Albany to the need of a statute which shall regulate these agencies of crime and make safer the lives and reputations of our citizens.

The contention that President McKinley is acting in bad faith with the Democrats who voted for him last November is not valid. All during the campaign these gentlemen declared it was patriotism and not the offices that actuated them, and as for the tariff, Mr. McKinley stood firmly on his front porch at Canton and gave prominence to his well-known views on the art of taxing a nation into prosperity. Instead of being deceived the so-called Democrats who are making such claims at the present time have simply opened their eyes to facts they refused to consider during the heat of the campaign last year.

By lopping off the heads of the bolting office-holders President McKinley causes the friends of Mr. Cleveland to accuse him of ingratitude. It would seem from this that there was something more than the "credit of the nation" involved in the job of party betrayal executed last year.

The spectacle of Tom Platt making the rounds of the Washington departments and soliciting patronage is quite pathetic. For a man who has been so widely advertised as a dictator Mr. Platt has suffered considerable of a slump at both ends of his political lines.

That court at Cleveland, Ohio, that resents newspaper criticism and sends its critics to jail seems to be a more important tribunal than the Supreme Court of the United States. The latter body has never denied such recognition of a great American privilege.

Mr. Cleveland takes to private citizenship at Princeton like a man who is disposed to do his country a service by making a regular business of it.

The railroads that have been engaged in the pooling business will be sure to add the Supreme Court to their list of dangerous agitators.

The latest combine to collapse is the iron ore pool. When pool promoters fall out the honest consumers get their dues.

The general public can forget its own troubles long enough to enjoy the troubles of the railway pools.

MORE HINTS TO OUR CONTEMPORARIES ON WHAT AND WHAT NOT TO PRINT.

"The Journal is infinitely superior to the World, morally, mentally, and typographically."—From the New York Sun.

Professor Wright, of Yale, on Newspaper Morals.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

New Haven, Conn., March 26.—While it is difficult to catalogue the things that might be published, it seems to me there are certain things which any fair-minded and right-thinking person would say ought to be avoided. Among those things would be such as would interfere with the rights of individuals, the privilege of privacy and the avoidance of such publicity and notoriety as would be detrimental to the reputation or painful to the feelings of the individual.

Thus the afflictions or the misfortunes of any one, or of a family, it seems to me, are not properly made a subject of notoriety by publication in a newspaper. The same might be said of the publication of portraits of individuals without their consent. Then there are certain topics which, is seems to me, should be avoided on the general ground of public morality; such as a minute description of the details of revolting crimes or disgusting scandals and vices in general—especially if it is accompanied with exaggeration for effect, would seem plainly inconsistent with the interest of good morals, as tending to familiarize the reader with the details of such matters and so diminish his sensibility to moral influence. The result of such a policy must be to lower the tone of opinion among the people who read such accounts, and so be detrimental to good morality. Considering the great influence of the press, the topics that are allowed to go into a newspaper ought to be such as would be instinctively selected by one who had at heart the preservation of a wholesome tone of public opinion and a high level of morals.

Similar remarks might be made as to the general tone and style of newspaper communications, and the newspapers should stand as the conservators of the best interests of the general public in such matters.

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT,
Professor of Experimental Physics, Yale University.

By Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Synagogue.

Chicago, March 26.—There is a great deal of hypocrisy in the cry that is being raised against modern journalism, and those who make the most noise are generally first to rush after the papers they denounce. I believe a newspaper should be a mirror in which to see all the daily happenings of the world. It should print all the news. We may, however, honestly differ as to the prominence to be given the various kinds of news, but this is a matter I am convinced is arranged to suit the tastes of the majority of those who buy the papers. It is within our province to criticise the manner of handling the news, but we have no right to say certain things should be printed and others omitted. To make a good newspaper, all the news must be printed and the facts given fairly and without bias.

Dr. Madison C. Peters on Limitations of News.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

The managing editor of a large daily some time ago needed new reporters. He paid no attention to the letters of recommendation, but asked all whom he called into the office to write out an answer to "What is news?"

"Half an hour to answer that question, young gentlemen. Then I shall know how to make my choice."

Here are a few of the answers of the successful competitors:

"News is anything that the general public ought to know."

"News consists of events that are either very usual or very unusual."

"News is the daily record of the human race put into convenient form for the public."

"News is the panaroma of the world every twenty-four hours in embryo."

"News is whatever the public will read and pay for."

"News is anything from Jones's arrival in town to the fall of an empire."

"News is historical fact. It is what occurs, not what is imagined."

"News is the truth concerning men, nations and things. That is, truth concerning them which is helpful, or pleasant, or useful, or necessary for a reader to know."

The last answer is a test which every high class newspaper should be willing to stand.

Crime should be reported—not its shocking details—but the facts. Many a lawbreaker has been brought to justice because the press accounts of crime fly as on the wings of the wind. Give the news straight. Don't garble, distort and misrepresent. Unearth villainy and expose rascality, but be just and fair. Your sacred mission is to lead the people, not to follow them. It wont pay in the long run to cater to the diseased appetites of people who demand unhealthy intelligence. Write only that to which you can suffix your name, and don't ask me to take into my house for my mother, wife and daughters to read what you would not have your own read with pride. MADISON C. PETERS.

New York, March 26.

Gen. Boynton's Broad Views.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Everything is news that affects the standing of any public man in the community. I have broad views on the legitimate and proper functions of a newspaper. Flagrant indecencies in the private life of any public man should be printed. The public should be made acquainted with them. I would not have a paper delving into a man's private character for the mere sake of delving, but when that character needs ventilation it should have it.

Of the private life of private individuals there can be no controversy. Until the individual has brought himself, through his own actions, into public prominence, he should be safe. H. V. BOYNTON,

("Dean" of the corps of Washington newspaper correspondents.)

By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

There is very little to add to all that has been so well said on this subject which has been discussed in public and private time and time again. All agree that what we wish to find in a newspaper is the news. And the question turns on "What is news?" While it may be news to know that Mrs. X. has secured a divorce, it is not news to be told again and again, with all its vicious details, the old tale of infidelity. It is not news to have all the evils of human nature brought to light again and again. And the unsophisticated, to whom it may be new, can well wait to learn such lessons in the school of life and should not be compelled to season his breakfast with it.

A newspaper should spread a banquet before its readers each day—a fare suited to the various tastes. But no honest host, in preparing the feast wherewith to regale his guests, would place poison upon the table in order that every abnormal craving might be gratified. No more should an honest editor place daily before his readers such matters that only tend to feed the morbid appetite or vitiate the pure-minded.

I believe that an editor owes a duty to the public as much as a teacher to his pupils. The editor is only a greater teacher and has a larger school. The editor is, to speak more specifically, a teacher of up-to-date history, and must feel that he is each day instructing the world in the universal record of yesterday's events. He is the daily historian who is the daily preacher as well, for, by pointing out the errors of yesterday, he leads the world to better living to-morrow. The historian must carefully sift the details of events, dividing the bran from the chaff and giving to humanity only that which belongs to the story of the world's progress.

Rev. Mr. Kraeling's Counsel to the Editor.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

If the saying "The pen is mightier than the sword" be true, it means that the pen can do more good and more harm than the sword—especially the pen of a newspaper man. His is a grand field of work. He speaks daily to hundreds of thousands of people, where others only speak to a few. In the paper in which he writes he mounts his little platform daily and addresses a large multitude.

On account of the editor's great responsibility, my counsel to him is: Do not write anything nor allow anything to appear in your columns that you would not dare to converse on before pure-minded friends and relatives, or of which you would afterward be ashamed. Never lose sight of the fact that the people as a whole want a clean press, which every member of the family, from the youngest to the oldest, may read without being contaminated morally or mentally. The more the New York Journal will strive to reach this ideal the more will it gain the support of the people. E. C. J. KRAELING,

Pastor Zion German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. J. B. Remensnyder's Full Expression.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

It must be admitted by any one disposed to be just that the position of a modern newspaper is a trying one. It must steer its course between the Scylla of the moral censor and the equally fatal Charybdis of popular disfavor. If it pander to a low and coarse taste it becomes a moral poison to the community, whereas, on the other hand, if it fails to give the public what it demands, it will be doomed to a limited circulation and to financial loss.

What rules, then, should a paper observe in discriminating as to the news which it gives to the public? I think there will be a consensus of opinion that gross immoralities, crimes and murders should be most sparingly and delicately treated.

Another point is that news should not be given in a sensational form, so embellished that you can scarcely get at the facts, so amplified and imaginatively treated that one has to wade through a weary column of irrelevant description to get at a few grains of solid matter.

Once more, the news should be fairly given. I refer especially to political news. It seems to me the unfairness, misrepresentation and abuse by a Republican Administration or party leader, indicates a low civilization. Falsification and intolerance toward a man, simply because of an honest difference of political belief, are more worthy of a heathen than of a Christian epoch. I never cease to wonder that just and able editors allow it. And the same fairness should be shown in reporting religious news. But I do not think there is a daily in Greater New York that does not exploit the views of every heretic, liberal and visionary, in the pulpit, who comes forward with attacks on Bible, Church and Creed. Whereas the great multitude of quiet, sound, conservative exponents of Christian orthodoxy can scarcely get more than a very exceptional hearing. I think it is in this respect that our great dailies are acting more unfair and doing more harm than in any other respects. And here all are to blame, even the very ones that most sanctimoniously pose as exponents of the better and Christian elements of the community.

J. B. REMENSNYDER,
Pastor Madison Avenue English Lutheran Church.

By the Rev. S. J. McPherson, of Chicago.

Chicago, March 26.—A newspaper should print all the news, but discrimination should be used in the handling of it. I would not have any legitimate item of news suppressed, but neither would I lay bare the entire anatomy of indecency. It is necessary, for instance, to report the fact of a hanging, but it is not necessary to give all the minute details. By this I do not mean that objectionable matter should be pushed into inconspicuous parts of the paper. It should be so edited as to warrant its publication on any page.

By Archbishop Ireland.

Washington, D. C., March 26.—The American people cannot afford to support a journalism whose principal features are sensation and untruth. They must rise to a higher plane if they will accomplish their high destiny. A good paper must be conservative on all questions, most of all in the style of news it serves to its customers. It must discard all news that is not of an ennobling character.

By the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

In my opinion the press is privileged to publish all news which does not savor of nastiness or brutality.

Stilson Hutchins on Journalism.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Much that is trivial appears in the newspapers which is neither worth the trouble of publishing nor of reading, but anything that occurs of sufficient importance to warrant the telling by one to another is a proper subject for a newspaper to print to the extent of its full value.

I do not care what name is given to the Journal's kind of journalism, it suits me and is, in my opinion, a distinct advance on meritorious lines. Compression, but not omission, should be the motto.

STILSON HUTCHINS, Editor and Proprietor of the Washington Times.

Col. Perry S. Heath's Distinctions.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

Washington, D. C., March 26.—Anything that will impress the reader that he is rendered an equivalent for his investment is justifiable from a business point of view, and anything that does not degrade the morals of the community is justified by the public. PERRY S. HEATH,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

By Bronson Howard, Dramatist.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

I would not suppress anything; no index expurgatorius is possible. What I object to is the exploiting of commonplace crime. Put the statement that a man had chopped his wife on the head with an axe in twenty lines. The current of human life must flow onward, and I want to know all that is occurring; but I desire to lead a happy life, unharrowed by the appalling acts of members of the human race.

Nothing that happens should be suppressed. All the criminal asks is to have crime kept out of the public prints. A New York paper suppressed all mention of the recent prize fight, under the impression that by so doing it was advancing the cause of morality. What nonsense! Suppressing the facts will never deter prize fighters from going into the ring. Ex-Senator Ingalls's letter, showing how commonplace and devoid of brutality was the exhibition, is worth a hundred efforts at suppression, so far as morality is concerned.

Plays cannot be written for eighteen-year-old girls. The boldest play produced on the stage in a generation, "Sowing the Wind," was commended by critics because of the masterly manner in which the author handled a delicate theme. This would lead to the thought that it is the treatment a subject receives, not the incident itself. Newspapers cannot be profitably printed for small classes of people. It is folly to say that "the public" wants this kind of a play, or that kind of a newspaper. In a country of seventy million people there is room for everybody.

I am a great believer in pictures, and the part they play in the telling of a story is of the utmost importance. More information is often conveyed, at a glance, through the eye than a column of letter press will impart. In this direction great progress has been made recently.

Truth is the main thing. But I would insist that there be no undue exploitation of commonplace crime. Understand, it is as essential for me to comprehend crime as Godliness. I must know what is happening. I may be a juror to-morrow, and the life of a fellow mortal may depend on the knowledge of some previous crime that I have read in a daily newspaper. Unusual crime is always worthy of proper treatment. But I do not want to be bored by the commonplaces of the police court.

The English people are interesting to study. They condemned Stead for exposing the vice in London; but they covered him with commendation for doing the same thing in Chicago. The London Times regularly prints the official records of the divorce courts, going into details that no New York paper would dare to publish; but I never have heard any criticism of that journal. Look how the London journals report murders and scandal trials! They shock nobody. They print the history of the world.

This world is full of hypocrisy and cant. It is impossible to please everybody. The path of duty is plain, and it ought to be heroically followed.

Rabbi Wise's Ideas on News Proprieties.

To the Editor of the New York Journal:

I am asked, "within two hundred words or less," to state what, in my opinion, is "justifiable and proper news for publication in a metropolitan daily newspaper." I would answer—in less than two hundred words—"all the news that's fit to print"—for such news would include all that is "justifiable and proper." This is not begging the question, nor should it be necessary to define the term "fit."

The question before me, however, suggests the larger problem with which it is intimately correlated, and upon whose solution it entirely depends—"What is the function of the newspaper?"

Is it to be regarded solely as a business venture on the part of its publisher, and accordingly to be managed in such a way as shall yield the largest return upon the "investment," or is the newspaper to be conducted upon the lines of an educator of all the people? Few are the editors in the land who would confess to no higher conception of their journals than as means of gaining a livelihood. Indirectly, and yet none the less effectively and uncompromisingly, the newspaper must stand for the highest moral and civic interests of the community. That some—the fewest and the lowest—of the people are desirous of reading the minutest details of the thousand and one enormities committed in our city is no excuse for filling the pages of a newspaper which daily reaches the young as well as the old with the story of crime and nastiness.

Print "all the news that's fit to print." STEPHEN S. WISE,
Madison Avenue Synagogue.

WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.—Fair to partly cloudy weather; northerly winds.

THE LIST OF TO-NIGHT'S AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.....In Old Kentucky	Koster & Bial's.....Vaudeville
American Theatre.....At Piney Ridge	Knickerbocker.....The Serenade
Bijou.....Courted Into Court	Lyceum Theatre.....The Mayflower
Broadway Theatre.....L'Arlesienne	Met. Op. House (Mat. 2). Flying Dutchman
Casino.....Lost, Strayed or Stolen	Murray Hill.....A Temperance Town
Columbus Theatre.....Brother for Brother	Olympia—Music Hall, Vaudeville, 8:15 P. M.:
Daly's.....The Wooden Shoe	Winter Garden, Bal Champetre, 11 P. M.
Empire.....Under the Red Robe	People's Theatre.....On Broadway
Eden Musee.....World of Wax	Pastor's Theatre.....Vaudeville
Fifth Ave. Theatre..Tess of the d'Urbervilles	Pleasure Palace—Music Hall, 1:30 P. M.; 7
Grand Opera House..The Prisoner of Zenda	P. M.
Garrick Theatre.....Never Again	Proctor's 23d St.—Continuous, Noon to 11
Garden Theatre.....Carmen	P. M.
Hoyt's Theatre.....My Friend from India	Star Theatre.....The World Against Her
Herald Square.....The Girl from Paris	Third Avenue Theatre.....Olympia Co.
Harlem Opera House.....Rosemary	Wallack's.....Miss Manhattan
Huber's 14th St. Museum.....Vaudeville	Weber & Fields'.....Under the Red Globe
Keith's.....Continuous Performance	14th St. Theatre.....Sweet Innisearra